

KAL'NINA, V.K. [Kalnina, V.]; BEYNART, I.I. [Beinarts, I.]; TAUBIN, B.M. [Taubins, B.];
ODINTSOV, P.N., ~~akademik~~, red.; VENGRANOVICH, A., red.;
PILADZE, Ye., [Piladze, E.], tekhn. red.

[Hydrolysis by the Riga method] Rizhskii sposob gidroliza. Pod
red. P.N.Odintsova. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961.
104 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Odintsov).
(Hydrolysis)

PANKRATOV, D.I.; TAUBIN, G.B.

Manufacture of high duty dinas bricks for coke oven ports. Ogneupory
25 no.1:10-13 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Krasnogorovskiy shamotno-dinasovyy zavod im. Lenina (for
Pankratov). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
ogneuporov 'for Taubin).
(Firebrick) (Coke ovens)

Taubin, G.O.

ARKHANGORODSKIY, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; TAUBIN, G.O., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Effect of mechanical properties of steel used for construction of hulls on structural hull frames for merchant vessels of various types. Trudy NTO sud. prom. 7 no.1:75-92 '56. (MIRA 10:12)
(Steel--Testing) (Hulls (Naval architecture))

BOYTSOV, Gennadiy Vladimirovich; NEBYLOV, Vladimir Matveyevich;
TAUBIN, Georgiy Osipovich. Primal uchastiye SHAVROV, Yu.N.;
BAYKOV, I.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KOROTKIN, Ya.I.,
kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SHAKHNOVA, V.M., red.; TSAL,
R.K., tekhn. red.

[Strength of ship structures from aluminum alloys; design and
calculations] Prochnost' sudovykh konstruksii iz aliumineievykh
splavov; proektirovanie i raschet. Pod obshehei red. G.O.Taubina.
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 211 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)) (Aluminum alloys)

TAUBIN, I. L. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of ^{Certain} ~~Some~~ Problems
of the Application of the Electric ~~XXXX~~ Shaft in Screw-Cutting
Machine Tools"
Lathes" Len, 1957. 20 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR,
Leningrad Inst of ^{Precision} ~~High-Speed~~ Mechanics and Optics), 160 copies
(KL, 16+57, 100)

TAUBIN, I.L., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Using selsyns in studying the precision of transmission ratio in
the spindle-lead screw system of screw-cutting lathes. Sbor. st.
LITMO no.23:31-41 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Screw-cutting machines--Testing) (Electric instruments)

TAUBIN, I.L.; VINGRIS, L.T.

Oscillators for an oscillograph recording the instantaneous value of ratio or differences of two rapidly changing quantities. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 3 no.3:3-14 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektrifikatsii promyshlennykh predpriyatiy.
(Oscillators, Electric)

S/114/60/000/004/006/009
E193/E335

AUTHORS: Getsov, L.B., Engineer and Taubin, M.G.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Long-term Studies of Ageing and Creep Properties
of Steel ЭИ481 (EI481)

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 4,
pp. 32 - 35

TEXT: Owing to its high strength at devated temperatures,
combined with a relatively low price (owing to the low nickel
content), steel EI481 containing 0.37% C, 8.4% Mn, 12.58% Cr,
8.11% Ni, 0.35% Nb, 1.3% Mo, 1.3% V, 0.023% S, 0.019% P and
0.67% Si has been extensively used as the material of gas
turbine discs, particularly in engines designed to operate
for a comparatively short time. The object of the present
investigation was to determine to what extent this steel
could be used in the construction of conventional turbines
for service in the transport and power-generating industries.
The experiments were carried out on test pieces measuring
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S/114/60/000/004/006/009
E193/E335

Long-term Studies of Ageing and Creep Properties of
Steel EI481

90 x 90 mm, and on a forged turbine disc 580 mm in diameter. The preliminary heat treatment consisted of holding the test pieces at 1 145 °C for 1 h 45 min, followed by water-quenching and a two-stage tempering treatment (16 h at 670 °C + 16 h at 1 780 °C). In the first series of tests, the specimens were aged at 550, 600, 650 and 700 °C for periods ranging from 100 to 10 000 h, after which the U.T.S., 0.2% proof stress, reduction of area, elongation and impact strength of the alloy were measured at 20 and 650 °C. In the second stage of the investigation, the creep strength of steel EI481 was determined and the effect of the grain size and the presence of stress-risers (notches) on this property was investigated. The object of the third series of tests was to study the oxidation resistance of the alloy at 650 °C in moist air (17% H₂O) and at 700 °C in air, containing 4.8% H₂O + 0.5% SO₂.

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Long-term Studies of Ageing and Creep Properties of
Steel EI481

Finally, the effects of the preliminary heat treatment on the mechanical properties of the alloy were studied. The following conclusions were reached.

1) Neither the structure nor the properties of steel EI481 are significantly affected after 10 000 h service at temperatures $\leq 600^{\circ}\text{C}$, 5 000 h service at 650°C or 3 000 h service at 700°C . The structure of the forged disc, subjected to this treatment, has been found to be homogeneous throughout, with the exception of, typical of this steel, carbide agglomerates associated with the proneness of this steel to liquation.

2) The creep strength of the steel studied is characterized by the following figures: 10 000 h at 550°C -

- 39 to 46 kg/mm^2 ; 10 000 h at 600°C - 33 to 36 kg/mm^2 ;
5 000 h at 650°C - 24.5 to 28 kg/mm^2 .

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Long-term Studies of Ageing and Creep Properties of
Steel EI481

- 3) The resistance of the alloy to deformation in creep can be assessed from the fact that the stress required to produce elongation of 1% after 10³ h was 234 kg/mm² at 550 °C, 32 kg/mm² at 600 °C and 19 kg/mm² at 650 °C.
- 4) If the structure of steel EI481 is characterized by nonuniform grain size, its creep strength at 600 and 650 °C is about 10% lower than that of homogeneous material and its plasticity is also slightly less. However, neither the rate of creep nor the short-term mechanical properties of this steel at 20 and 650 °C are affected by this factor. ✓
- 5) Steel EI481 is notch-sensitive, particularly when stressed in creep at 600 °C.
- 6) The resistance of this material to oxidation in moist air is quite satisfactory, the thickness of scale formed after 10 000 h at 650 °C being only 0.0064 mm. The rate of oxidation increases in the presence of SO₂; the thickness

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Long-term Studies of Ageing and Creep Properties of
Steel EI481

of the scale formed under these conditions, after 3 000 h at 700 °C, being 0.067 mm. Rapid oxidation may occur at a point of contact of two components, where the flow of air is restricted; scale, several mm thick, has been found to form under these conditions after relatively short exposure. This effect is probably associated with the "vanadium corrosion". ✓

7) On the basis of the results of the present investigation, steel EI481 can be recommended as a construction material for turbines designed for 10 000 - 20 000 h service at 600 °C (this being the working temperature of the discs), or 3 000 - 5000h service at 650 °C. There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 5/5

ZELENSKIY, Ye.P., inzh.; TAUBIN, M.G., inzh.

Telpher lines with addressing systems. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 18
no.3:29-30 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

Cold resistant yeast culture for the alcoholic fermenta-
tion of cereals. S. H. Taubins and S. E.
Kozlovskaya. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

TAUBINA, E.M.

Naphtol treating units. Bul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:43-44 '58.
(MIRA 11:4)
(Textile machinery)

TAUBINA, F.M.

The VZhM - 4shl scouring unit. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:44-46

'58.

(MIRA 11:7)

(Textile machinery)

TAUBINA, F.M.

The MR-90-Sh cloth rolling machine. Bil.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.6:14-46 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Textile machinery)

TAUBINA, F.M.

The AOZh-2 unit used for piece-bleaching of cotton fabrics.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.11:48-50 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Bleaching)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120005-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120005-5"

IPAT'YEV, V.V.; SIBIRSKAYA, V.V.; TAUBINA, M.G.; RED'KO, Yu.D.; TIKHOMIROV, V.I.

Oxidation of 3 per cent chromium-molybdenum steel in water vapor at high
temperatures. Uch.zap.Len.un.no.175:155-167 '54. (MIRA 9:6)
(Chromium-Molybdenum-steel) (Oxidation)

GETSOV, L.B., red.; TAUBINA, M.G., red.; SOBOL'KVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Heat-resistant alloys under changing temperatures and stresses]
Zharoprochnye splavy pri izmeniaushchikhsia temperaturakh i
napriazheniakh; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960.
288 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Heat-resistant/alloys)

(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

18.8160 1045, 1418

86068
S/180/60/000/005/009/033
E111/E135

AUTHORS: Getsov, L.B., and Taubina, M.G. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Heat Resistance of Austenitic Alloys with Cyclically Changing Temperatures and Stresses

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, No. 5, pp.100-109

TEXT: The present authors (Ref.4) and others (e.g. Refs 1, 3) have suggested evaluation of the length of service of parts under variable conditions on the basis of the additivity of deterioration of mechanical properties. They now discuss such relations, with special reference to cyclic temperature changes, and classify alloys according to the structural transformation they then undergo. They consider in detail regeneration of the properties of nickel base alloys with intermetallide compounds. Table 1 shows mechanical properties at 20°C after various systems of heat treatment of type 3A-607 (EI-607), EI-869, and EI-765 alloys. Corresponding microstructures are shown in Fig.1 for EI-765 and electron-micrographs in Fig.2 for EI-607. Reported experiments (Ref.7) with type EI-612 alloy were also repeated and these are
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Heat Resistance of Austenitic Alloys with Cyclically Changing
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compared. It is concluded that regeneration of properties is characteristic for nickel-base alloys with intermetallide hardening and that calculations based on the principle of additivity of deteriorations will under some conditions give good results. A load appears to accelerate regeneration. Tests were also carried out on long-time strength and creep resistance of austenitic alloys at high temperatures. Materials tested were: disc steels type EI-612⁴ and G (containing 0.38% C and alloyed with Ni, Cr, Mn, V and Nb), and blade alloys type EI-607, A, B and C (alloyed with Mo, W, Co, Ti and Al). Table 2 shows the heat treatments and mechanical properties of steel G and alloys A and C. Table 3 gives test conditions and results. Fig. 3 shows microstructures of alloy A in the fine-grained and recrystallized variable grain-size state. Long-time strength tests were carried out with periodic loading and unloading. Table 4 gives results for type EI-607 A alloy at 700 °C and for steel G at 600 and 650 °C, obtained with a modified Y₁M-5 (UIM-5) machine. The work has shown that there is

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Temperatures and Stresses

a great decrease in long-time strength and plasticity in fracture of austenitic alloys with a variable grain-size, recrystallized structure; the decrease is substantially greater than the errors obtained by using calculation methods. Creep rates under cyclic temperature changes with a period of up to 8 hours for alloys with intermetallide hardening agree well with calculated values; however, this does not apply to steel G. Periodical unloading carried out with a different frequency in the testing process does not impair long-time strength. The phase analysis was carried out by N. Ye. Shlyepanova. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 English.

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S/129/60/000/009/003/009
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Getsov, L.B., Engineer, Zhirnov, D.F., Terekhov, K.I.
and Taubina, M.G., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Effect of Structure on the High Temperature
Properties of Alloys

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1960, No.9, pp.12-16

TEXT: Having determined experimentally the relationship between the degree of preliminary deformation and the grain size of recrystallized material, the authors studied the effect of grain size on the mechanical properties of steel EI481 and alloy EI437B. The mechanical tests were carried out both on laboratory test pieces with a predetermined grain size and on specimens cut from finely- and coarsely-crystalline portions of industrial forgings. The short-time strength of the steel EI481 at room and elevated temperatures was not affected by the variation of the grain size. However, the time-to-rupture of specimens with the grains varying in size between 0.5 and 5 mm, and determined at 550, 600 and 650°C, was considerably lower than that of specimens with uniform, finely-crystalline structure. U.T.S., elongation and reduction of area
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S/129/60/000/009/003/009
E193/E483

The Effect of Structure on the High Temperature Properties of Alloys

of alloys EI437B at 20 and 700°C, decreased with increasing grain size but the creep properties of this alloy were not affected by this factor, probably because the maximum grain size obtained (2 mm) was not sufficiently large to produce measurable effects. ✓
A.P.Ozerova, N.D.Shakbazova, M.V.Malyutina and L.B.Aleksandrova participated in the experiments. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

GETSOV, L. B., inzh., TAUBINA, M. G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Long-time testing of NI481 steel for aging and long-term durability. Energomashinostroenie 6 no.4:32-35 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Steel--Testing)

GETSOV, L.B., inzh.; TAUBINA, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Heat resistance of austenite alloys under nonstationary
conditions of testing. Teploenergetika 7 no.9:40-44 S '60.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Zavod Ekonomayzer i Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Steel alloys--Testing)

GETSOV, L.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; TAUBINA, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Materials for heavily loaded disks of gas turbines.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.7:22-26 JI '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Gas-turbine disks)

LEVINSON, V.B., inzh.; TAUBIN, M.G., inzh.; ITENBERG, S.M., inzh.

Program-controlled electroplating unit. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19
no.1:26-28 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120005-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120005-5"

SUBJECT: [faded] EMP: [faded] SIA CODE: [faded]

ALSO SEE 111078
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I 33560-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EIL IDFC JD

ACC NR: AP6012236

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/004/0068/0069

AUTHOR: Getsov, L. B.; Taubina, M. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of structure on the creep strength of high-temperature alloys

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no 4, 1966, pp 68-69

TOPIC TAGS: steel, metal aging, creep, structure, temperature dependence/
/3Kh19N9MVBt (EI572) steel, 4Kh12N8G8MPV (EI481) steel, KhN35VTYu (EI417) steel,
Kh23N18 (EI787) steel

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the effect of structural changes in hardened 3Kh19N9MVBt (EI572), 4Kh12N8G8MPV (EI481) and KhN35VTYu (EI417) steels and non-hardened Kh23N18 (EI787) steel; these steels are used as the material for gas-turbine elements. The changes in structure were accomplished by prolonged (up to 30,000 hr) exposure to operating temperatures (up to 800°C). Findings: at 20°C following prolonged aging the decrease in the impact strength of Kh23N18 steel is due to the segregation of the σ -phase. In 3Kh19N9MVBt steel the amount of the $M_{23}C_6$ phase increases more intensively than that of the σ -phase. The aging of 4Kh12N8G8MPV

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UDC: 669.14.018:45:620.178.38

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steel leads to the coagulation of carbides and some increase in the amount of the $M_{23}C_6$ carbide, which causes its softening. The prolonged aging of KhN35VTYu steel results in the segregation of the Ni_3TiAl phase along the grain boundaries, which reduces plasticity and impact strength. The investigated steels were subsequently tested for creep and stress-rupture strength and it was found that for Kh23N18 steel aging at 800°C and particularly at 750°C results in a sharp decrease in creep strength owing to the particularly intense segregation of the σ -phase at these temperatures. For 3Kh19N9MVBT steel (Fig. 1), aging at 650°C increases creep

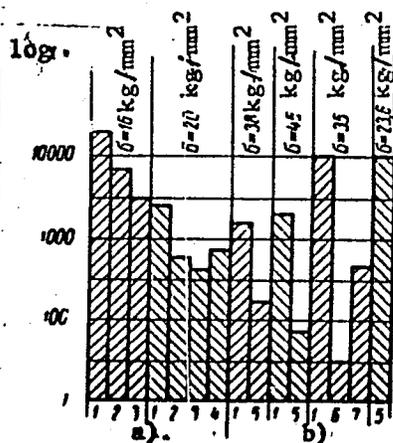


Fig. 1. Time to rupture as a function of the time and temperature of aging:

a - 3Kh19N9MVBT steel; b - KhN35VTYu steel:

- 1 - original state; 2 - 650°C, 20,000 hr;
- 3 - 700°C, 8000 hr; 4 - 800°C, 2000 hr;
- 5 - 650°C, 10,000 hr; 6 - 600°C, 30,000 hr;
- 7 - 650°C, 30,000 hr

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strength 14-20 times and reduces time to rupture 3-4 times; on the other hand, aging at 650°C (by contrast with 600°C) for 10,000 hr sharply increased the creep rate owing to the coagulation of second-phase particles. KhN35VTYu steel proved to be particularly susceptible to change in structure; its stress-rupture strength after 10,000 hr at 650°C decreased by roughly 30% following preliminary aging. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13. SUBM DATE: none/

Card 3/3



TAUBKIN, D.

Globoid reducing gear. p. 19.
(Radioamater, Vol.9, No. 1, 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

TAUBKIN, Duro, ing., docent. (Zagreb); CERNIGOJ, Boris, ing., prof. [translator]
(Ljubljane)

New calculation of domestic V belts. Stroj vest 7 no. 1/5:91-100 0 61.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Sveucilista u Zagrebu, Zagreb (for Taubkin).
2. Clan Urednistva, "Strojniski vestnik" (for Cernigoj).

TAUBKIN, Duro, inz., docent

Heat insulations and materials in industries. Tehnicki prgled 14 no.3/4:
114-122 '62.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet u Zagrebu.

TAUBKIN, G.G.

TAUBKIN, G.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Novocaine block and oil balsam dressing in the treatment of epididymitis. Trudy AMN SSSR 24 no.2:67-71 '53. (MLRA 7:7)

(EPIDIDYMITIS, therapy,

*procaine nerve block & oil balsam dressing)

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various diseases,

*nerve block, procaine, in epididymitis, with oil balsam dressing)

(PROCAINE, therapeutic use,

*epididymitis, nerve block, with oil balsam dressing)

CHERNOGOROV, I.A., professor; TAUBKIN, G.G.; SPEKTOROVA, Z.G.; MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A., professor, direktor.

Post-traumatic aneurism of the abdominal aorta; on the diagnosis of aneurisms and pathogenesis of the hypertension syndrome. Klin.med. 31 no.3:72-75 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Institut terapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov).
2. Institut khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for A.A. Vishnevskiy).
3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov). (Aortic aneurisms) (Hypertension)

Taubkin, G.G.

SPKTOHOVA, Z.G.; TAUBKIN, G.G.(Moskva)

Importance of x-ray urological examination in hypertension. Klin.
med., 33 no.10:18-22 0 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir.--dytstvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.L. Myasnikov)
(HYPERTENSION, etiology and pathogen,
urol. disord., x-ray diag)
(UROGENITAL SYSTEM, diseases
in etiol. of hypertension,x-ray diag.)

TAUBKIN, G. G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Radiotherapy of bladder tumors; review of foreign literature.
Urologia 21 no.3:64-73 J1-S '56. (MIRA 9:12)

(BLADDER, neoplasms
radiother., review)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
cancer tumors of bladder)

TAUBKIN, G. R.

"Local Anesthesia by the Method of Creeping Infiltration in Surgery of
Kidneys and Ureters." Sub 11 Feb 47, Central Inst for the Advanced
Training of Physicians

Comb. Med Sci
Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in
Moscow in 1947

SO:: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

33154

S/120/61/000/006/024/041
E039/E485

9.4310 (1143, 1150, 1160)

AUTHORS: Zargar'yants, M.N., Popov, V.S., Taubkin, I.I.

TITLE: An apparatus for measuring the depth of the p-n transition layer

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, ⁶⁻no.6, 1961, 117-120

TEXT: An apparatus is described for determining the depth of the p-n transition layer in semiconductors. The method is based on the exact measurement of the tangent of the angle of slope across a section of the material and the position of the transition layer is determined by the reversal of the thermal emf with respect to a heated probe. Measurements can be made at room temperature and at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. The apparatus is of simple construction; its basic design is shown in the figure. The distance OO_1 and the angle α must be measured accurately. The sample is mounted on a slide so that it can be moved horizontally. A microscope is used to determine the position of the probe on the sample and the movement of the slide is measured by means of a micrometer head and a dial indicator. The sample can also be rotated in the vertical plane, so that the angle α can be measured on the same
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S/120/61/000/006/024/041
E039/E485

An apparatus for measuring ...

apparatus. Measurements of the thermal emf are made by contacting the sample with a heated copper probe, see figure, and determining the emf produced with a potentiometer. The probe is fixed to the core of an electromagnet which ensures that a constant pressure is always applied to the sample. When the electromagnet is turned off, the probe is raised by a spring, so that the sample will not be scratched when it is moved. The overall accuracy of the measurement is about 4%. By measuring values of the thermal emf, it is possible to use the apparatus to determine the uniformity and other parameters of semiconducting materials. There are 4 figures and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to English language publications read as follows:

f

- Ref.1: M. Beliveau, Electronics, v.31, no.39, 1958, 98;
- Ref.2: R. Glang, J. Electrochem. Soc., v.107, IV, no.4, 1960, 356;
- Ref.3: E. Billig, J.J.Dowd, Nature, v.172, 1953, 115;
- Ref.4: C.S.Fuller, J.A.Ditzenberger, J. Appl. Phys., v.27, 1956, 544.

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1961

Card 2/8?

TAUBKIN, I.I.; PRIMER, A.I.

Calculation of rectifier-type photocells with longitudinal photo
effect. Radiotekh. i elektron 7 no.7:1196-1205 '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Photoelectric cells) (Transistors)

L 3633-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) LJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5021356

UR/0120/65/000/004/0174/0178
621.383.52

AUTHORS: Lyustrov, Yu. M.; Taubkin, I. I.

17
15
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TITLE: Determining the linear character of inversion characteristics of lateral photocells by electrical measurements

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 174-178

TOPIC TAGS: photocell, inversion, electrical property, linear function

ABSTRACT: It is shown that measurements of electrical properties of a lateral photocell may be used to determine how the inversion characteristics (dependence of the longitudinal photo signal on the coordinates of the light spot on the sensitive surface of the device) of this photocell deviate from linear behavior. The resistances of the upper and lower regions of the photocell, R_u and R_l , and the dynamic resistance of the p-n junction R_D were determined by measuring directly the input resistances of the device with small voltages connected between its contacts. The method was used to determine the effect of a constant background of irradiation and of temperature changes on the linear behavior of the inversion characteristics of a silicon photocell. The cell was produced by diffusion of Ga

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021356

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in n-type silicon. The lateral resistance of both p- and n-bands was measured. The parameter of linearity

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{R_u + R_L}{R_D}}$$

where $2l$ is the distance between the contacts at the end of the photocell, was determined from a table for the measured resistances, and the temperature dependence of the various resistances was plotted. For low values of the linearity parameter this method appears very promising, since the photoelectrical measurements lead to considerable error in this range. "The authors express their sincere thanks to A. I. Frimer and G. Z. Fis'man for their aid in conducting the experiments." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas. [04]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, SS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

ATD PRESS: 4114

BVK

Card 2/2

TAUBKIN, I.I.; PRISHENKOV, M.A.

Transient characteristics of longitudinal photoeffect. Radiotekh.
i elektron. 10 no.10:1910-1912 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ZARGAR'YANTS, M.M.; KISELEV, A.A.; KROPOTOVA, O.D.; KURBATOV, I.N.;
LYUSTROV, Yu.M.; SIGIYANSKIY, V.V.; TAUBKIN, I.I.; SHESTOPALOVA,
I.P.

Continuous operation of a GaAs injection laser cooled by a
flow of gaseous helium. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.1:78-79 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Submitted February 25, 1965.

L 10389-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP5026912

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/010/1910/1912

AUTHOR: Taubkin, I. I.; Trishenkov, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transient characteristics of lateral photoeffect

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 10, 1965, 1910-1912

TOPIC TAGS: lateral photoeffect, lateral photocell

ABSTRACT: The lateral photovoltage peak cannot be explained with a linear-parameter model of the photocell. The peak on the relaxation curve of lateral photoresponse occurs in photocells having small αl values and high injection level. Experimental verification of the above statement was conducted on a single-coordinate Si lateral photocell having a junction area of 1 cm², 2 l = 12 mm, $\alpha l = 0.085$. A 0.5-mm light spot was focused on the photocell

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UDC: 621.383.5.001.5

2

L 10389-56

ACC NR: AP5026912

sensitive surface near the base contact. Light pulses of 140 microsec duration had a front-rise time under 2 microsec. From experimental relaxation curves, it follows that the lateral-voltage and transverse-voltage transient times were 6 microsec and 800 microsec, respectively. A characteristic peak appeared on lateral photovoltage curves at higher illuminations. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank A. I. Frimer and G. Z. ⁴⁵Pis'man for lending the specimens; and S. G. Ippolitov for his help in measurement work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 11Jan65 / ORIG REF: 005

jw
Card 2/2

L 2327-66 EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(1)/EBC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SOTB/IJP(c) WO
ACCESSION NR: AP3023362 UR/0020/65/164/001/0078/0079

AUTHOR: Zargar'yants, H. N.⁴⁴; Kiselev, A. A.⁴⁴; Kropotova, O. D.⁴⁴ 64
Kurbatov, L. N.⁴⁴; Lyustrov, Yu. M.⁴⁴; Sigriyanskiy, V. V.⁴⁴; Taubkin, I. I.⁴⁴ B
Shestopalova, I. E.⁴⁴

TITLE: A continuous GaAs injection laser cooled by a flow of gaseous helium
75,44

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 1, 1965, 78-79

TOPIC TAGS: laser, injection laser, gallium arsenide, gallium arsenide laser, laser pumping

ABSTRACT: A continuously operating GaAs junction laser cooled by a flow of helium vapor is described. A GaAs laser was mounted on a triangular base. The p-n junction was formed by vapor diffusion of zinc into a wafer of GaAs doped with Te oriented in the (111) plane. The junction area was 0.34 x 0.4 mm. The cavity was formed by cleaving. The experimental device used to obtain continuous emission is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The major element in the device was a cryostat consisting of a double-wall silvered glass tube with

Card 1/3

L 2327-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5023362

the air pumped out from the space between the walls. One end of the tube and a heating element were lowered into the helium dewar. The diode at the other end of the tube was cooled by the flow of the helium gas. The advantage of the cooling system was that the diode's thermal regime depended primarily on the thermal characteristics of the helium gas and on the CaAs. When the laser was placed in the liquid helium and operated in the pulsed regime at a repetition rate of 50 pulses per second and at a pulse duration of 7 μ sec, the threshold current density was 1300 amp/cm². Under the same conditions the threshold current density of the laser cooled to ~30K by a flow of helium gas was 230 amp/cm². The laser was also operated continuously at temperatures between 25 and 35K. At ~30K the threshold current density for continuous operation was 360 amp/cm². (The output power was not given for any of the operating regimes). Orig. art. has 1 formula and 1 figure. [CS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Feb65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000
Card 2/3

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4107

L 2327-66
ACCESSION NR: AP3023362

ENCLOSURE: 01

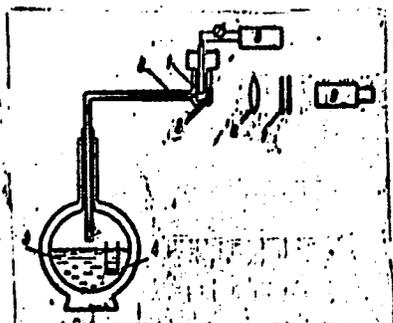


Fig. 1. The experimental setup for continuous operation of the GaAs laser

- 1 - GaAs diode; 2 - cryostat;
- 3 - liquid helium; 4 - heating element; 5 - windows; 6 - lens;
- 7 - Fabry-Perot interferometer;
- 8 - battery; 9 - image converter.

Card 3/3

leh

TAURKIN, I.I.

Feature of the determination of electrophysical parameters of the regions of epitaxial p-n junctions using galvanic and photomagnetic measurements. Radiotekh. i elektron. 11 no. 2: 326-336 F '66 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Submitted November 2, 1964.

I. 27524-66 BWT(1) T/EWA(h) JIP-c AT

ACC NR: AP6007512

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/002/0326/0336

AUTHOR: Taubkin, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Possibility of determining electrophysical parameters of epitaxial p-n-junction regions by galvano- and photo-magnetic measurements

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 326-336

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, pn junction, semiconductor theory

ABSTRACT: Investigation of electrophysical parameters of epitaxial layers has been very difficult because the phenomena created by the contact between the layer and its backing considerably distort measurement results. It is suggested that the effects associated with the spread of lateral (parallel to the junction plane) currents be used for studying the epitaxial region of a p-n junction and the backing material. A rough evaluation is offered of the potentialities of stationary galvano- and photo-magnetic measurements for determining concentration, mobility, and lifetime of majority and minority carriers and also the rate of surface recombination. Configurations and

48
45
B

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.293.23/25.083.91

2

L 27524-66

ACC NR: AP6007512

3

requirements of specimens are given. Hall-effect measurements, assuming that the junction is an insulator, are possible only when $\alpha \ll 1$ (when the junction resistance is high, $u \gg kT/q$ may also be used). "In conclusion, the author wishes to thank A. I. Frirner for his direction, and Ye. M. Kuznetsova and V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich for discussing this work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 43 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 02Nov64 / ORIG REF: 020 / OTH REF: 016

Card 2/2

BLG

МОСКОВСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ НЕЧЕРНЫХ МЕТАЛЛОВ И ЗОЛОТА ИМЕНА М. И. КАЛИНИНА

ТАУСКИН, М. Б. (EN R) -- "INVESTIGATION OF THE PROCESS OF STAMPING COPPER AND COPPER ALLOY."
SUB 28 APR 52, MOSCOW INST OF NONFERROUS METALS AND GOLD IMEN M. I. KALININ (
(DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE)

SO: VECHERNAYA M OSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

А.А.А.А.А.
ТАУБКIN, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARATOV, A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Investigating the causes of a mill fire. Pozh. dalo 4 no.2:15-16
P '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Flour mills--Fires and fire prevention)

TAUBKIN, S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

~~Security measures for combustible materials.~~ Posh. delo 4 no.6:26
Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Fire prevention)

TAUBKIN, S., kand. tekhn.nauk, ; KALGANOVA, M., inzh.

The SK-L fireproof paint made of silicates. Pozh. delc 4 no. 7:11
J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Paint, Fireproof)

TAUBKIN, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Fire prevention in foreign countries. Inform.zbor. TSNIPO no.3:3-6
'59. (MIRA 14:3)

(Fire prevention)

TAURKIN, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOIGANOVA, M., inzh.

Fireproof and weatherproof paint. Pozh. dele 5 no.2:13-14 P '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Paint, Fireproof)

TAUBKIN, S., kand.tekhn.nauk

One of the causes of cotton ignition during transportation.
Pozh.delo 5 no.11:9 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Cotton--Transportation)
(Railroads--Fire and fire prevention)

TAURKIN, Solomon Isaakovich; SOLOV'YEV, A.A., red.; KOROGODIN, A.S., red.
izd-va; LMLYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Principles of fire prevention applied to cellulose materials]
Osnovy ognезashchity tselliuloznykh materialov. Moskva, Izd-vo
M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 346 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Cellulose) (Fire prevention)

TAUBKIN, Solomon Isaakovich; BARATOV, Anatoliy Nikolayevich;
NIKITINA, Nina Sergeevna; SOLOV'YEV, N.V., red.;
CHEKRYZHOV, V.A., red. izd-va; FYRKINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the fire hazards of solid substances and materials] Spravochnik pozharopasnosti tverdykh veshchestv i materialov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1961.
146 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Fire prevention) (Inflammable materials)

TAUBKIN, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Fireproofing of fabrics with phosphorus- and bromine-containing organic
polymers. Inform.žbor. TSNIPO no.3:7-21 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Fireproofing of fabrics)

TAUBKIN, S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLGANOVA, M., inzh.

FAM fireproofing and water resistant coating. Pozh.delo 7
no.3:14 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Fireproofing of wood)

TAUBKIN, S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Aluminum dust. Pozh.delo 8 no.12:11-12 D '62.
(Inflammable materials)

(MIRA 16:1)

KOLGANOVA, M.N.; TAUBKIN, S.I.

Use of chloroprene latex in the manufacture of fire hose. Kauch.
i rez. 23 no.9:27-29 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protivopozharnoy
oborony.

L 7024-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(S)/T/ETC(m) VE/RM
 ACC NR. APS026835 SOURCE CODE. UR/0286/65/000/017/0121/0121

AUTHOR: ⁴⁴ Taubkin, S. I.; Kolganova, M. N. ⁴⁴ 34
23

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for producing a fireproof coating. Class 75, No. 174537 ¹⁵

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 121

TOPIC TAGS: fire resistant material, protective coating

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing a fireproof coating on wooden articles by treating the surfaces of the articles in an impregnating solution and then applying a varnish layer. ¹⁵ The fireproofing properties of the coating are improved while the grain of the wood is preserved by using about 25 wt. % potassium carbonate, about 13 wt. % kerosene catalyst, and about 72 wt. % water in the impregnating solution, while the varnish layer is produced by using a mixture of 90-95 wt. % SKh 76 varnish and 10-5 wt. % chlorinated biphenyl.

UDC: 674.049.3

SUB CODE: MT/ S/JBM DATE: 23Aug62/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1 OC

ARIENT, J.; MARHAN, J.; TAUBLOVA, H.

Imidazole dyes. III. Reaction of *sym*-tetraaminobenzene with carboxylic acid. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.6:1602-1611 Je '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut für organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi und Technische Hochschule für Chemie, Pardubice.

(Imidazole) (Dyes and dyeing) (Amino group)
(Benzene) (Carboxylic acids)

TATUR, Ye.A., inzhener; GENKIN, N.S., inzhener; LEBEDEV, A.P., inzhener

The new MP-10 marine steam engine and results of its tests.
Rech. transp. 14 no.6:19-24 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Marine engines)

Tatur: 7c.4.
LEBEDEV, Aleksey Pavlovich; GENKIN, Naum Solomonovich; TATUR, Yevgeniy
Aleksandrovich; IKONNIKOV, S.A., retsenzent; SHIMKO, K.N., red.;
SHLENNIKOVA, Z.V., red.izdatel'stva; KRASNAYA, A.K., tekhn.red.

[MP-10 marine steam engine] Sudovaya parovaya mashina MP-10.
Moskva, izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1957. 179 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Marine engines)

44927

S/745/62/000/004/002/007
D201/D308

9.7140

AUTHORS: Popov, Yu. A. and Tatur, Yu. G.

TITLE: Circuits of a fast semiconductor-controlled ferrite memory device

SOURCE: Mosccw. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1962, 16-26.

TEXT: The authors describe and analyze the operation of the main circuits in a direct access, small storage capacity (64 to 128 numbers) memory, every current shaping wire having in its circuit a power transistor with four ferrite cores for every two bits of the code of the stored number. This makes the impedance of the ferrite line constant. The signals from every pair of number bits are applied to the decoder and hence to the read amplifiers from which, through commutating diodes, they go over to the output number register. The arrangement operates with regeneration, which is obtained by means of special wires, linking the read directly with write amplifiers. According to calculations the two write currents

Card 1/2

Circuits of a fast ...

S/745/62/000/004/002/007
D201/D308

in the cores are 0.7 A each and the corresponding amplifier has two stages with a HF power transistor in the output, both in common emitter connection. The read amplifier has a single П15 (P15) transistor first stage and a HF power transistor in the output. Both amplifiers use interstage pulse transformers. A prototype memory, using BT-1 (VT-1) ferrite cores, with a storage capacity of 32 forty-bit numbers, has been operated at reading speeds up to 700 kc/s. This speed can be increased up to 1 Mc/s by immersing the matrix into oil or by air cooling, which makes the device more complex and, therefore, less reliable. There are 6 figures. X

Card 2/2

VESELOV, Yelpidifor Alekseyevich; SHONIYA, A.L., red.; TATURA, G.L.,
tekh.n.red.

[Darwinism; textbook for pedagogical institutes] Darwinizm;
uchebnik dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Izd.3., ispr. i dop.
Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 503 p.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Evolution)

TSEMKO, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; TATURA, S.K., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Principles of accounting in socialist enterprises] Osnovy
bukhgalterskogo ucheta v sotsialisticheskikh predpriyatiyakh.
Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1960. 383 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Accounting)

RUSAKOV, G.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MILYAVSKIY, I.O., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SHILKO, V.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MARTINENAS, A.N.; BELINSKIY, A.I., agr.-ekonom.; KARPUSHENKO, A.I., agr.-ekon. [deceased]; POSHITNYY, V.M., ekonom.; PANCHENKO, Ya.I., agr.-ekonom.; KVACHEV, V.M., agr.-ekonom.; SOBOLENKO, V.S.; KRAVTSOV, D.S., agronom.; LYSOV, V.F., ekonom.; SHLYAKHTIN, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TSYBUL'KO, F.Ye.; ORIKHOVSKIY, I.G., agr.-ekonom.; TATUREVICH, N.M., agr.-ekonom.; GARMASH, I.I.; NOSACHENKO, V.F., inzh.-ekonom.; MUKHISULLIN, Sh.M., agr.-ekonom.; ROZENTSVAYG, A.L., agr.-ekonom.; BERLIN, M.Z., dots.; IVANOV, K.I., agr.-ekonom.; SILIN, A.G., ekonom.; LIKHOT, I.K.; CHANOV, G.I., kand. ekon. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk; GORELIK, L.Ya., red.

[Planning and economical operation on collective farms]
Planirovaniye i rezhim ekonomii v kolkhozakh. Moskva,
Ekonomika, 1965. 258 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki i organizatsii kol-
khoznoy proizvodstva Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-
tuta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Litovskoy SSR (for
Martinenas). 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom Stavropol'skogo
krayevogo komiteta KPSS (for Likhot).

S/120/63/000/001/044/072
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Belogurov, Yu.P., Shishova, L.N., Kibal'chich, G.A.
and Tatus', V.I.

TITLE: Determination of the light output of large
scintillators

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963,
161 - 162

TEXT: Determination of the relative light output of large plastic scintillators is important for the objective estimation of their scintillation properties and hence for the possible mass production of such phosphors. In the present work a 78 litre plastic scintillator was investigated (polystyrene + paraterphenyl + POPOP). A 0.1 μ C Cs¹³⁷ source, placed at a distance of about 1 m from the face of the cylindrical scintillator and along its axis, was employed. Five Φ 37 (FEU)-24 photomultipliers were placed on one of the flat faces of the phosphor. One of them was at the centre and the other four along two mutually perpendicular diameters at distances equal to two-thirds of the radius from the centre. Steps were taken to ensure equal sensitivity of the
Card 1/2

S/120/65/000/001/044/072
E052/E314

Determination of

photomultipliers. Photomultiplier instability and phosphor non-uniformity may give rise to a broadening of the Cs photo-peak or even to a splitting of the peak. In the case now reported the resolution was 20 - 25%. The position of the photo-peak may be used as a measure of the light yield relative to a standard phosphor of similar dimensions and form. This may be employed in industrial techniques. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNII monokristallov
(VNII Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1962

Card 2/2

L 2772-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5021334

UR/0120/65/000/004/0075/0077
539.107.43

50
47
53

AUTHOR: Kibal'chich, G. A.; Belogurov, Yu. P.; Tatus', V. I.; Lukashenko, V. I.

44,55
44,55
44,55

TITLE: Energy resolution of NaI(Tl) crystals

44,55

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 75-77

21, 44,55

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, optic resolution, light reflection coefficient, crystal optic property, alkali halide

ABSTRACT: The magnitude of the energy resolving power of monocrystals depends on numerous independent factors, particularly activator distribution and light gathering. In view of the high hydroscopicity of NaI(Tl) monocrystals and the use of powder reflectors (magnesium or aluminum oxides), it was impossible in the past to estimate experimentally their energy resolution and the modifications introduced by the reflector and the packing technology. Using a specially monolytic material with a high and uniform reflection coefficient (Teflon) and carrying out experiments with the sample held within a dry container, the present authors measured the energy resolution of NaI(Tl) monocrystal with removable reflector and estimate the influence of various factors (e.g., glass separating the crystal and the

Card 1/2

L 2772-66

3

ACCESSION NR: AP5021334

photomultiplier) on this resolution. Some of the 30 mm crystals were commercially packed and others not; all had the removable teflon reflector. The FEU-13 photomultiplier was also in the dry container. Tests show that the energy resolution depends greatly on the uniformity of the reflection coefficient across the surface of the reflector which, in turn, depends on the degree of compression of the magnesium oxide powder. Consequently, commercial processing of NaI(Tl) monocrystals can significantly worsen the energy resolution of such monocrystals. The teflon reflector exhibits a highly uniform reflection coefficient and improves the resolution. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNII monokristallov, Khar'kov (VNII of Monocrystals) *44, 53*

SUBMITTED: 26Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 40843-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6020199

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/006/1464/1471 ^{6/1}_B

AUTHOR: Polvakova, G. N.; Tatus', V. I.; Strel'chenko, S. S.; Fogel, Ya. M.; Fridman, V. M.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR
(Fiziko-tekhnicheskii Institut Akademii nauk Ukrainiskoy SSR)

TITLE: Distribution by rotational energy level of molecules excited by ion impact ^{2/}

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 6, 1966, 1464-1471

TOPIC TAGS: molecular spectrum, proton reaction, hydrogen atom reaction, spectral energy distribution, Boltzmann distribution, ion impact, rotation energy

ABSTRACT: The experimental apparatus and methodology are described for investigating the intensity distribution in the rotational structure of molecular spectrum bands. The intensity distributions of rotational lines of the $\lambda = 3914$ and $\lambda = 4278$ Å bands have been investigated in the spectrum of the first negative system of N_2^+ excited by impact of the mixed beam of 30-keV protons and hydrogen atoms. It has been observed that the distribution of the rotational line

Card 1/2

L 40843-66

ACC NR: AP6020199

intensity deviates from the Boltzmann distribution by an amount which exceeds the allowable measurement error. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2MLP

KAULEN, D.R.; TATUSHINA, M.A.

Effect of the antigen-antibody complex on normal and irradiated animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no.1:130-134
Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
Submitted October 7, 1964.

L 27115-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T JK

ACC NR: AP601760

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/001/0130/0134

AUTHOR: Kaulen, D. R.; Tatushina, M. A.

33

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

13

TITLE: Effect of antigen-antibody complex on normal and irradiated animals 19

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1966, 130-134

TOPIC TAGS: antigen, antibody, mouse, radiation biologic effect, serum, vaccine

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of irradiated animals to intravenous injection of soluble antigen-antibody complex was studied. White mice were irradiated with doses from 100 to 700 r. The antigen used was bull serum, and the antibody -- anti-bull rabbit serum. The precipitation titer was 1:8,000--1:10,000. The antigen-antibody complex was obtained by the method of Tokuda and Veyzer (1958). Whooping cough formol-vaccine was used to increase the sensitivity of mice to the complex. Best results were obtained with an injection of the bacteria ($5 \cdot 10^9$) four hours before injection of the complex. Procedure was as follows: injection of vaccine, irradiation, and injection of complex. Death of the animals was recorded for 2 hours. The authors conclude that radiation increased sensitivity to the complex. Prior injection of vaccine also increased sensitivity, but radiation then either reduced sensitivity or left it unchanged. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUIM DATE: 07Oct64 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1

UDC: 617-001.28-06:616-056.1-02:[616.9-097.2:616.9-097.5]

TATUSKY, J. ; SOHM, F.

"Reaction of diazo ketones. II. Reactions of alkyl ω -diazoacetylkanecarboxylates- with indole and N-methylpyrrole."

p. 1091 (Chemické Listy, Vol. 51, no. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1958.

PRIKHNYA, M.F.; TATUYEVA, L.B.

Using a polyacrylamide flocculant at the Tyrny Auz plant.
TSvet. met. 36 no.10:81 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KOLOKOILV, Viktor Petrovich; TATUYKO, I.I., red.

[It's storming around the planet] Grozy idut po planete.
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965. 124 p. (MIRA 18:12)

TAT'YANCHENKO, A.

57th general conference of the International Aeronautical
Federation. Kryl. rod. 16 no.2:26 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Chlen delegatsii Federatsii aviatsionnogo sporta SSSR.

DZIZINSKIY, A.A.; TAT'YANIN, Yu.A.

Effect of iodine on heparinocytes. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap.
9 no.1:67-68 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. G.D. Zaleskiy)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

low-delivery TN-2000-12 14 turbocompressor

12000 RPM

low-delivery high-speed turbo-compressor for pneumatic

Card 1/2

L 57886-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012188

... the turbo-compressor practically justified all design parameters and lead
... because they result in a ...
... treated as ...

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod (Leningrad Metal Plant).

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 17617-66 EWP(f)/EPF(n)-2/T-2/ETC(m)-6 WW

ACC NR: AP6006398

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0142/0142

INVENTOR: Frenkel', L. D.; Chebanenko, N. I.; Chernin, Kh. N.; Bizynyev, Ye. V.; Tat'yankin, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Double-shaft gas turbine installation. Class 46, No. 178245. [announced by Leningrad metal factory im. XXII Congress KPSS (Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod).]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 142

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, engine turbine system, turbine design

ABSTRACT: The proposed double-shaft gas turbine unit is designed to reduce the length of the turbine ducts and the hydraulic losses during flow deflection in them.

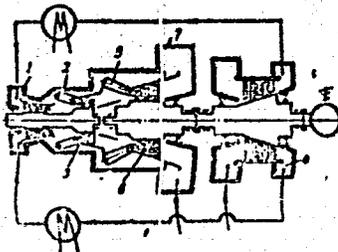


Fig. 1. Gas turbine unit

- 1 - High-pressure compressor; 2 - high-pressure preheat stage; 3 - high-pressure turbine; 4 - low-pressure compressor; 5 - low-pressure preheat stage; 6 - low-pressure turbine; 7 - external cylinder.

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In this design, both shafts are located concentrically (see Fig. 1) and all the other components, except for the low-pressure compressor, are housed in one cylinder. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [TN]

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